



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 4th, 1879.

Mr. Barber, of Illinois, republican, declared in his speech in the United States House of Representatives, last night, that it seemed probable from the present condition of affairs that this would be the last session the American Congress would ever hold, and yet he threatened the President with the lasting execution of an overwhelming majority of the people of the North if he refrained from the performance of an act that would be more conducive to a change in the form of government than any other of which he is capable—the veto of the appropriation bills. The rape of the presidency was not calculated to increase popular affection for free institutions, that is at least as connected in this country, and if it be proved that a man who is known throughout the length and breadth of the land to have obtained the Chief Magistracy through bare faced and self evident fraud, and all of whose agents in securing the success of that fraud are now living on the defrauded people's money, in the shape of salaries, for inefficiently filled offices, can stop the wheels of government by withholding his signature from necessary appropriation bills, passed in a constitutional form and spirit by a majority of both branches of a fairly and legally elected Congress, the little hold that government now retains upon the affections of the people will be loosened to such an extent that its continuance will be only nominal.

The debate now in progress in Congress on the measures upon which the executive and legislative branches of the Government are expected to come into direct, if not aggressive, antagonism, while warm and exciting and personal enough to stimulate the most enervated politician, is sadly deficient in most of the attractive qualities that marked the famous debates in Congress before the war, and that rendered those debates enjoyable even to critical listeners. The subtle poison, the keen satire, the electric stimulation, the surprising antithesis, the poignant allusion and the apt illustration are deficient in a notable degree, and the deficiency is but ill supplied by what is roared out on the floors of Congress in its stead.

Most men possessed of the uneven reputation of ex-Secretary Baynes, against whom charges of the gravest character are sustained by almost positive proof, would prefer a life of self selected seclusion, in which the money acquired by crooked means could be disposed of in a way that would occasion as little comment as possible, but that redoubtable naval commander can't keep away from the scene to which he is most familiar, and even rises in his seat in the House of Representatives and exposes himself to shafts that would pierce even an alligator's hide, but which glance from his brown front apparently without leaving a scar.

It seems that a fatality attaches to the demerits in their selection of candidates and officers. Of all the numerous applicants for the positions of Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, why they should have chosen men against whom charges of fraud had been brought and tried, and why now a large number of them should be in favor of reappointing Mr. Tilden with all the dead weight that is attached to him, for the next presidency, are questions which reasonable men find hard to answer.

In speaking of the death of Mrs. Philip Williams in Winchester, on Wednesday, the News of that place says: "She will always be remembered, not only at the South but at the North and throughout the Union, as the originator of the beautiful practice, which has taken such hold of all hearts, of decorating annually the last resting places of our dead soldiers."

COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA YESTERDAY. Harshbarger and als. against Yancy and als. Appeal allowed and supersedeas awarded to a decree of Circuit Court of Rockingham county, pronounced on the 29th of November, 1878.

Wood, &c., against Powell. Writ of error and supersedeas awarded to a judgment of the Corporation Court of the city of Norfolk rendered on the 31st of July, 1868.

Brown against Brown's administrator and als. Upon a petition for rehearing. Hearing refused.

Burgess against Bolvin and als. Appeal allowed and supersedeas awarded to a decree of the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond, pronounced on the 16th of January, 1879.

Kloss and als. against O'Neil and others. Appeal allowed from decree of the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond, pronounced 19th December, 1878.

NEWS OF THE DAY.
A great many young men all over West Virginia are daily leaving for Leadville, Col.
General Haseck is said to be the wealthiest general officer in the United States army.
Four illicit distilleries have recently been destroyed in Wayne county, Tennessee. Much trouble is experienced in enforcing the revenue laws.
A coalition of democratic and national parties in Cleveland, Ohio, has been formed, and nominated a municipal ticket, with Wallender O. as Mayor.
Mr. Chas. O'Connor, of New York, has written an opinion in favor of the holders of Tennessee State bonds sustaining the validity of their liens upon the principal railroads in the State.

Hon. James A. Stewart, chief judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland, died at Cambridge yesterday morning in the seventy-first year of his age, after an illness of several months of cancer.

Walter Watson was hung at Newport, Ind., yesterday, for the murder of Ezra Compton, in January last. The prisoner was accompanied to the scaffold by his young wife, who took her leave weeping bitterly.

The late Dr. George B. Wood, of Philadelphia, left last bequest to the College of Physicians, American Philosophical Society, University of Pennsylvania, in addition to smaller legacies to charitable and educational institutions. He also left \$75,000 to the University Hospital.

An auxiliary sanitary association, composed of leading physicians of New Orleans, has been organized to cooperate with the municipal and health authorities in an active, energetic and unremittent effort to preserve in New Orleans throughout the summer the present good health of the city.

A severe tornado passed over Brown's Summit, N. C., between Danville, Va., and Charlotte, yesterday. Several houses were blown down and their contents scattered broadcast. One boy was killed, and several persons seriously injured by falling timbers. Trees and fences were blown down and great damage done.

The weather at Quebec remains bitterly cold. The Northern Shore train, which left Montreal on Tuesday afternoon, is still snowed up at Port Rouge. The mails and passengers were brought to Quebec in sleighs. A heavy snow storm prevailed yesterday at Lock Haven, Pa. Three feet of snow have fallen in North Troy, Vt., since Monday.

In consequence of the active rivalry among transportation companies for the freight tariffs between New York and Philadelphia, fourth class freight has been carried recently to and from Philadelphia at a rate of six cents a hundred pounds. A reduction of five cents on first and second class and of two cents on third and fourth class has been made to nearly all large shippers in consideration of promises of future business.

Mr. Patrick A. Connelley was seriously wounded by the discharge of a pistol yesterday in the hardware store of Joseph L. Savage, in Washington city. The pistol had been handed to Mr. W. H. Cole & Co., a drummer of the firm of W. H. Cole & Co., of Baltimore, to examine. Mr. Miller, not supposing the weapon was loaded, pulled the trigger, and the ball contained was lodged in the left shoulder of Mr. Connelley. It is feared the bone is shattered.

VIRGINIA NEWS.
The tax to be deducted from coupons will be the same this year as last.
The new funding bill has to be sent to England to get the acceptance of the London Funding Association.

The bill proposing to reduce the pay of county superintendents of public schools failed to pass the Legislature.
A number of prisoners confined in the jail at Petersburg, attempted to cut their way through the walls on Tuesday, but were fortunately detected and prevented.

At a meeting of the Richmond tobacco manufacturers, held Tuesday afternoon, it was resolved to increase the price of manufactured tobacco, as was set forth, to the increase in the price of leaf.

The State debt question will be discussed at Charlottesville, on Monday. Senators John W. Daniel and C. F. Smith representing the debt payers, and Senator Massey and Mr. H. H. Riddlebarger the readjusters.

Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Richmond, has received a call from a wealthy congregation in Philadelphia. Dr. Hoge has been spending a week of two in Philadelphia and preached last Sunday to the congregation from which he has received the call.

The Petersburg Index's Richmond correspondent says: Several members of the General Assembly have brought reproach upon themselves and comparisons and fellow statesmen by leaving at the end of the session in the debt of numerous landlords and trades people, news boys, apple women and others who make their living by their individual efforts. We remember the time, not very long past, when such little social comings were not known to the members of the Legislature of the Old Dominion.

ROMANCE OF A CROOKED NOSE.—A Nevada woman has met with a rare stroke of luck. In the days of her childhood she had what was then thought to be the misfortune of breaking her nose. We do not wish to shock the feelings of any of our lady readers, but candid compels us to say that she broke it very badly indeed. In fact, she broke it to such a degree that it never grew back, and she was left with a crooked nose, and not to put too fine a point upon it, (which the accident certainly did not) it became crooked. Being at the time but a child, she did not at first appreciate the situation, but as years rolled by and she approached the enchanted realm of womanhood, she discovered the wretchedness of her condition.

Her nose was crooked to such extent that it barred the way, as it were, to all the pleasures and enjoyments of life. Not only was she shut out from the pleasures of society, but the door of matrimony was effectively closed to her with her crooked nose as was the gate of Paradise to the unfortunate Peri. At length, in sheer despair, she resolved that she would have her nose made straight if she should die in the attempt, and learning from her medical adviser that surgical skill was equal even to such extreme cases as hers, she, so to speak, put herself and her nose in his hands. Unfortunately, as it seemed at the time, the surgeon was incompetent, and as the result of his labors her nose became even more crooked than before.

Her cup of misery now seemed full to the brim, and doubtless there would have been "another unfortunate, weary of breath," awaiting the sympathetic pen of the local paragrapher had not indignation got the better of despair, and instead of drowning herself or her nose resolved to sue the surgeon. She has done so, and has laid her damages at the net sum of \$10,000, and there can be no doubt that she will receive the entire amount of her claim. Thus what seemed a misfortune promises to prove a blessing in disguise. Her nose is still crooked, but with \$10,000 in her pocket it will look exceedingly straight in the eyes of the average Nevada man.

The surgeon may compromise the matter by marrying her himself, but at any rate she will be sure to have gained a husband by the operation. The surgeon, it is safe to presume, will never again attempt to make straight the crooked places of feminine loveliness. A crooked nose that is worth \$10,000 is a sort of blessing in disguise. —*Dalto, Bulletin.*

CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.
The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over yesterday till Monday.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
As soon as the House met this morning Mr. Singleton, of Miss., stated that the question to be considered in the Army bill was whether the House had the courage and determination to repeal the pernicious law, or would falter and fail in its duty to the country. He admitted that under the present Administration no troops had been stationed at the polls, but no one could foretell whether the course of the last Administration in that respect might not be followed in the next. He thought that the return of certain gentlemen to public life [meaning perhaps Senators Chandler and Logan] boded no good to the Republic. In the face of the disgraceful law, which it was now proposed to repeal, the boasted freedom of America was a mockery and a lie.

In conclusion, Mr. Singleton stated, in reference to the supervisors' law, that party fealty taught him to submit to no dictates. He, therefore, accepted the partial repeal of the supervisors' law, with notice to all concerned that he accepted it only as the first instalment of long delayed justice to an oppressed people, and that he should in all time to come labor in season and out of season to secure the repeal of every line, word and letter of that law.

The next speech was made by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, [one of the greenback representatives.] He deprecated the keeping open of sectional animosities. He ridiculed the pretensions put forward yesterday by Mr. Knott, of Ky., as to Providence guiding the democratic party as of old—the chosen people through the desert—and suggested that the gentlemen confounded the two things, and that it was the army of Pharaoh that the democratic party was to be likened. He predicted that in 1880 the democratic candidate for the presidency would, in stead of reaching that goal, meet his doom as Moses had met his on Mount Nebo. Unless that party would give relief to the country in financial measures it would have forfeited its opportunity for victory in 1880. He raised a laugh by describing how the two political parties in the House, after waging a bitter partisan war during the week, met together every Saturday and voted like brothers to carry over the session till Tuesday as to prevent "the party of the centre" from introducing measures of financial relief. The old parties, he said, were powerless to give relief. They were parties of blood, and [as David brings a man of blood was not permitted to build the temple at Jerusalem] they would not be permitted to build the Temple of American liberty. The new party which was the only healthy and growing party in the country wanted no soldiers at the polls, wanted no traitor forerunners and was opposed to the concentration of powers in the hands of the appropriation committee. His speech was a great success and was occasionally applauded on both sides.

Mr. Weaver was followed by three other greenbackers, Messrs. DeLa Matry, of Ind., Jones, of Texas and Wright, of Penn. Mr. DeLa Matry expressed his intention to vote for the bill as it stands. Mr. Jones opposed the placing of political legislation on an equal footing with the supervisors' law, and Mr. Wright condemned the propriety of the dead issues of the war, and the rejected defeat (in 1860) for the party that raised them. During a long course of service in the House he had never heard disputed the right of the House to engraft on appropriation bills other necessary measures of legislation.

Mr. Hawley, of Conn., followed—denouncing the purpose of the majority which would leave the Government to be carried on by the voluntary service of its officials, or by voluntary subscriptions such as flowed into the Treasury in 1860. It was threatened by gentlemen of that majority that if the President should veto the bill they would apply the thumb screw to the minority in order to obtain a two third majority and failing in that, that the appropriations should fail. To that programme the minority would invariably vote "nay" to the end of the chapter.

DIVORCE.—Mr. John T. Bowes, an attorney of the New York World, reports to the editor of that journal that having been instructed in writing to test the practices of advertising divorce lawyers in that city, with a view to their exposure, he, being an unmarried man, made application to one Mauro Adams, advertising in the Herald of that city to provide "legal divorces within thirty days." "Divorces avoided"—"free contingent." Pretending to be a poor man of his wife, he found the lawyer ready to undertake his case for a retainer fee of ten dollars, and to complete it and hand him the decree of divorce from his imaginary wife for a further full payment of thirty dollars. The reporter persuaded the attorney to follow him to St. John's New Brunswick, that he had been married two years, was tired of his wife and wished to be free, having separated from her. The ground upon which the divorce was claimed was "incompatibility of temper," and the attorney agreed, his client pretending to be a man of fortune, to arrange about the sworn complaint to be filed. The same obliging legal aid procured from the same office in New Brunswick (persecuted by one of the reporter's attorneys) an admission of service of papers upon a fraudulent statement, and later, in the same deceptive manner, a waiver of all other service of papers. The first interview with the lawyer took place on January 10, and on March 12, two months later, the client received a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony, purporting to have been granted by John T. Walworth, Judge of the first judicial circuit of Wisconsin. Thus, so far at least as attorney and client were concerned, an unmarried man was enabled to go through all the motives of a divorce suit and get a decree. It is by bad luck married and had been thus unmarried, the reporter might and could have remarked upon the strength of the record and proceedings. No one appeared in person on either side; the affidavits were forged; the summonses were not served, and the returns to them were fraudulent, and yet—the proceedings were complete from the very beginning of the case to the duly authenticated record of the decree. These facts are very startling, the more so that if they can be done in one city they may be done in another, whenever attorneys as unscrupulous as Adams is represented to be may exist. As the World remarks in its editorial comments upon the reporter's story, "the case makes it frightfully clear that the methods which this lawyer in this case successfully pursued can be pursued successfully in any other case, and there can be little doubt that weak parties are now really in the position in which our reporter was assumed by his unscrupulous attorney to be. It is even probable that we shall be able to produce, at no distant date, the names of persons who have been practically deluded or defrauded by the methods now exposed."

The New York Times states that the back pay which Gen. Porter will draw if he should be reinstated in the army will amount to \$104,150, standing thus, according to the different rates of pay at different periods: 1862 to 1868, \$37,500; 1868 to 1871, \$23,100; 1871 to 1878, \$69,150; July 1, 1878, to January 1, 1879, \$4,500. It says, however, that the opinion is entertained in the quartermaster's office "that a reinstatement could only take effect as an officer in the regular army, in which his rank was that of colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry. The pay of a colonel in the regular service is in round numbers \$1,500 per annum, which, for 16½ years, amounts to \$22,275, or, if he were paid as a major general until the end of the war and afterwards as colonel, to \$76,235, not counting the odd numbers."

FOREIGN ITEMS.
Peru and Bolivia have formed an alliance and declared war against Chili.
Garibaldi's coming to Rome excites serious attention in political circles.
The lecture on the last race between the Cambridge and Oxford University crews is now thirteen to two in favor of the Cambridge crew.
It is regarded probable that the Turkey Creek question will be submitted to a conference of the ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople for settlement.
The budget was presented in the British House of Commons last night, showing a deficiency of about ten million dollars. The revenue last year was \$83,116,000, expenditures, \$93,408,800. The tobacco duty has been reduced 30 cents to add two pence per pound on cigars.
A dispatch from Bayona says the Italian government recently received an anonymous letter giving warning that an attempt would be made to assassinate Queen Victoria between the frontier and Turin. It was believed the sole object of the writer was to embarrass the government, but every precaution was taken to secure the Queen's safety.

A correspondent at Alexandria, Egypt, writes: The employees of the government are still evincing a threatening spirit. Sixty officers and men of the Khedive's postal steamers to-day (Thursday) made a demonstration in consequence of the non payment of their claims, but were quelled by the promises of the Director General of the Postoffice.

Mr. Isaac Fletcher, R. R. S. and member of the British Parliament for Dorsetshire, whose suicide has been announced, shot himself in the forehead with a pistol, yesterday afternoon, in a room at Marley's Hotel, where he resided, and was found dead when the door was first closed, and the strictest reticence is observed by the friends of the deceased. The morning Post says: It is believed that Mr. Fletcher had been peculiarly embarrassed for some time past.

A dispatch from Madeira to the Daily News says: The British authorities at Sierra Leone sent the gun boat Boxer on the 15th of March to hand the French officer who is evaluating the occupation of Matanzas, a formal protest. The French claim that the island was ceded to them in 1828. The British claim possession since 1826. The islands of Matanzas and Kikonkhe owe some little importance to their position at the mouth of the navigable rivers. The News remarks that the affair seems to admit of a prompt and friendly settlement.

Marine Disasters.
PROVINCETOWN, MASS., April 4.—A severe storm of unusual severity prevailed last night, doing considerable damage to shipping. A large fleet of coasters were off Cape May which made for this port.

Two three masted schooners were ashore in Herring Cove, one of which is on fire. Her crew are supposed to be on board of the other schooner. Both vessels are apparently coal laden. A vessel is at anchor in the harbor with both masts gone and another one is upside with one mast gone attempting to weather the gale. No names have yet been learned.

A schooner is reported sunk near Billings Gate with the crew in the rigging. Efforts are being made to save them.

A schooner went ashore near Station 7 at this town and has gone to pieces.

Many of the vessels in the harbor are reported as having lost sails and being considerably damaged.

The schooners ashore on Wood End are the M. E. Eldridge, of Wells, Me., from Philadelphia for Boston, and Cora, of Dennis from Baltimore for Boston.

Last night a kerosene lamp exploded in the fore-castle of the schooner M. E. Eldridge setting her on fire. She was totally destroyed. The crew were saved. The M. E. Eldridge was a new vessel.

Two of the crew of the schooner near Station, are reported to have been washed overboard. The remainder of the crew are clinging to the bowsprit. The sea was too rough to permit of a life boat being launched and the station men cannot shoot a line to the vessel. She is a three masted schooner.

The Polidexter-Curtis Homicide.
The Cowhide and the Pistol.
To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.
In your issue of the 31st ult. is a brief editorial relative to the late deplorable homicide in Richmond, which I have read with regret. The indulgence usually extended by the Gazette to correspondents persuades me that you will not exclude a brief expression of views in dissent from those embodied in that article.

You say that a resort to deadly weapons in defending oneself against an attack with a cow hide is "requesting martyrdom." In other words, it is a man when that attacked kills his assailant he is not to blame. You must mean that he is morally justifiable, for legally of course he is not. Against the assertion that he is so morally I would enter a respectful but most earnest protest.

Nothing that can be called a weapon is less dangerous than a cowhide, nor is it easy to see how a serious injury could be effected by it. The use, or attempted use, of it, by one man on another indicates, it is true, desire to inflict the direct disgrace, but that such an attack, if man fully resisted by the weapons of nature, or others not deadly, necessarily entails disgrace is not true, unless it be upon the man who has failed in his revengeful purpose. To maintain that in defense against such an attack it is right to take life, with due deference to those who think so, a proposition simply monstrous, and one which public opinion should not be slow to condemn. Human life is of more worth than this, and it is time that all good men, and especially the good men who for the most part control the Virginia press, were opening their eyes to the fearful laxity of view on this whole subject, which is, and long has been, justly the reproach of our section.

Shot by an Actress.
New York, April 4.—Washington Nathan, son of Benjamin Nathan, who was murdered in Twenty-third street some years ago, was shot yesterday morning at the Broadway Hotel by Marion Ward, the actress. The circumstances, so far as known, show that Miss Ward went to the hotel on Wednesday night registered herself as Miss Zalar, of Philadelphia, and the next day about ten o'clock sought Mr. Nathan in the room of the actress, Miss Alice Harrison, upbraided him with having deceived her and shot him in the neck, the ball entering beneath the lobe of the left ear and passing around imbedding itself in the heavy muscles of the right side. The wound, though severe, will not probably prove dangerous. All accounts represent jealousy to have been the instigating cause of the attack. Miss Ward left the hotel immediately after the affair.

The Paige Case.
Boston, April 4.—Another phase in the case of Frank Paige developed itself yesterday. Hamilton Brook, of this city, who disappeared just before Paige's trial came on taking with him some \$22,000 of government bonds, supposed to be one of the proceeds of Paige's operations, was traced to Canada by a detective, who induced Brook, on the promise that he should be exempt from prosecution, to meet him in Providence yesterday, and surrender the remainder in his possession, some \$18,000. The missing \$4,000 is said to have been used to defray the expenses of Paige's trial.

The Weather.
ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—The weather is quite cold here to-day, the thermometer indicating 31 degrees. The peach, pear and apple crops are ruined. The vegetable crop is not seriously injured.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 4.—There was no session of the Senate to-day, that body having adjourned yesterday until Monday, in order to avoid, if possible, the consideration of any other matters except that for which the extra session was specially called.

There was quite a large attendance in the galleries of the House, nearly the whole north section being filled with colored people, and the debate was sufficiently interesting to attract many Senators to seats on the floor, Messrs. Edmunds, Logan, Ransom, Jones, Chandler and others, being attentive listeners for a time at least.

The proceedings commenced at eleven o'clock, the House having adjourned last night until that hour, when it immediately went into committee of the whole on the Army bill, Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, consumed the time between that hour and noon, when the House adjourned and the regular session commenced in a speech in favor of the Army bill as amended. During his speech he said that all respectable settlers from the north as soon as they came South, no matter what may have been their politics previously, turned democrats because on actual knowledge of the real condition of political parties in that section is all that is required to make such men join the democracy.

As soon as the journal of yesterday was read the House again went into committee of the whole on the Army bill, and for the first time since the commencement of the session the greenbackers got a chance. They availed themselves of it to the full extent of their power, and put in some pretty good tricks, but their time expired before Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, had completed what he had to say. During the time they had the floor Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, Mr. De La Matry of Indiana, and Mr. Jones of Texas, made speeches, and Mr. Wright commenced his, but was compelled to suspend before he had concluded by reason of the enforcement of the regular order. All of them asserted that they would vote for the bill as reported, but all contended that that the present difficulty was not only unnecessary but was without a shadow of reason; that the war was over and gone, and that its ghost only stalked abroad in the persons of the politicians on both sides of the House. Mr. Weaver made an excellent and amusing speech scattering his blows indiscriminately among democrats and republicans, and saying that while during actual war all was quiet along the Potomac, now when peace had spread her triumphant wings over the whole country quiet reigned everywhere except along the Potomac, and that Gen. Sherman when he landed on his right listening to the debate yesterday, and General Johnston, who was now upon his left, and in his rear—the first time he was ever there—knew on a moment engaged in deadly strife were now sitting quietly in the same city, and calmly drawing their comfortable salaries from the same government. They all warmly supported unlimited silver coinage, substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, redemption of bonds with greenbacks, internal improvements, and each and all of the greenback doctrines, and said that though there was no danger of revolution in the riders to the appropriation bills, there was great danger of it unless Congress enacted laws for the speedy relief of the people suffering from currency distress.

After the greenbackers had consumed all the time allowed them Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, made a stilted and self conceited speech in opposition to the repeal of the clause authorizing the use of troops at the polls, in which he announced that his party had determined to let the dead lead come, and to appeal to the country for justification.

Mr. Hawley was to be followed by Mr. J. R. Tucker, and both sides of the House were intent upon closing general debate at three o'clock this afternoon, when the five minute rule went into effect. It is believed to-day that a vote will be reached to-morrow. There is no doubt about the passage of the bill.

The House to-day the Speaker announced that he had appointed Judge Harris, of Virginia, a director of the Columbian and Dumb Institution, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston a regent of the Smithsonian Institute, to fill vacancies.

The Wallace Committee held a session this morning. Among the witnesses examined were Sergeant at Arms of the House Thompson, and Duncan Walker and J. E. Harvey of the democratic executive committee who testified that the employees of the House had subscribed to the election fund and that it was expected that each democratic member of the House would have subscribed fifty dollars to that same fund, but that some of them were too poor to do so. The money all went for printing.

A bill has been prepared and will be introduced in Congress at an early day for restoring the disposal of the office of public printer, with its two thousand and subordinate positions, to the two houses of Congress.

Mr. B. B. Borah has resigned the presidency of the Washington and St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad, but when that road is built will build a branch of it to his iron works in the Valley of Virginia. Mr. B. F. Grayson, of Luray, has been appointed President of the road, and is now prosecuting its construction.

THE SON OF AN AUSTRIAN JUDGE CONFINED IN THE TOMBS AS A VAHANT.—Warden Finn of the Tombs calls the attention of the charitable societies of the city to the case of Thomas Sargentelli, a young Austrian, now confined in the city prison. Three nights ago, being starved and homeless, Sargentelli deliberately broke a street lamp in the Bowery, and was arrested by Officer Leeson of the Fourteenth precinct. He was arraigned before Justice Duffy and committed as a vagrant on his own confession.

Sargentelli is the son of a superior Judge in the Austrian Empire. He was born at Padua, in the province of Venetia, Dalmatia. His father, Philip Sargentelli, is the wealthiest citizen of the Commune. In 1872, in order to avoid being drafted in the military conscription then enforced by the Austrian Government, his father furnished him with funds to come to this country. He left Trieste in the steamer Assyria and arrived in April, 1872. He proceeded to San Francisco, and after varied experiences as a merchant and a saloon keeper in that city and Virginia City, Nev., finally became a clerk for the firm of J. Ivanoritch, No. 820 Sanson street, San Francisco. The head book keeper, a Spaniard named Denglada, after robbing the firm, absconded to Mexico, leaving behind him information that Sargentelli was the real culprit.

Sargentelli, on being spoken to by the members of the firm, threw up his position, and learning that Denglada had gone to Mexico, determined to pursue and arrest him. He sailed on the steamer Colima from San Francisco to Acapulco, and on arriving there found that Denglada had gone to Mazatlan. While preparing to follow the defaulter, he was stricken down with fever and was sent from Panama to this city. The little money in his possession was soon spent, and finding himself starving, he sought arrest.

He speaks English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish and the Slavonic languages fluently. His case has been taken in hand by Mr. Cutler, the agent of the Prison Association, and efforts will be made to secure his return to Austria.—*M. News.*

The April number of the Educational Journal of Virginia has been received from its publishers in Richmond. Its leading article is an able and well written paper on the best methods of teaching history, by Mr. Richard L. Case, Principal of St. John's Academy of this city.

Mr. Blackburn's Speech.
To the House of Representatives, Monday, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, made a speech which has excited the warmest commendation. He maintained the constitutionality of the amendment to the army appropriation bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls, saying that both Mr. Garfield and President Hayes, at that time a member of the House, voted to impeach President Johnson because of his exercise of the veto power, and concluded by declaring it to be the purpose of the democratic side of the House to maintain its ground.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Sun says:

"Mr. Blackburn's speech was the event of the day. It was not only a fine display of oratory, but it presented such an array of facts as constituted a crushing rejoinder to the position laid down in the speech of Mr. Garfield. It will be remembered that General Garfield had done, as the new republican doctrine, the least proposition that the veto power vested in the President makes him an independent factor in the legislative power of the government. Quoting from the Record, Mr. Blackburn showed that one of the counts in the indictment against Andrew Johnson, when impeached by a republican House of Representatives, was his alleged unwarranted use of the veto power in thwarting the will of the legislative branch of the government. Among those who voted to impeach Andrew Johnson for this among other reasons, were Gen. Garfield and President Hayes, who was at that time a member of the House. When Mr. Blackburn brought on these facts the effect was rather startling, and a republican member who sat near him said that 'the gun Garfield had packed and then buttoned him in.' As shown by Mr. Blackburn the republicans, in the position they have now assumed, stand in direct contradiction to their position as a party during the administration of Andrew Johnson. But so far as this is concerned there is really nothing in the way of legislation that the democrats can possibly conceive for which they will not be able to find the most abundant republican precedent."

The correspondent of the Baltimore American, republican, says:

"It was a vigorous, earnest, personal speech, full of denunciation and rounded periods, with a strong Kentucky flavor. It was rather an arraignment of the republicans for the past than a support of the democratic position on constitutional grounds. He maintained that the House had absolute power to control the army at any time by withholding supplies. No active legislation, he said, is necessary to do this, and he claimed that nobody could then expect to credit among the people by such an affirmative law, but by repealing obstructive laws, and went back to the days of the struggle for his quotations. His passage about the presence of Secretary Evans on the floor was a curious illustration of the rhetoric of the hour. A public man of twenty years ago, who became back to Congress with the restoration of Bourbon rule. He said that Garfield had threatened a veto, and that Secretary Evans was present on the floor of the House exercising and intimidating it by his approving smile of recognition. The speech, which was delivered with great force, notified the country that the democrats will never surrender; that they will remain here during the period of the constitutional life of the Congress, March 4, 1880, unless their laws are repealed, manfully withholding supplies. And to warn any weak kneed brethren from the North within the democratic party that they must follow to the end the policy of no surrender, Blackburn closed with this authoritative threat, 'He who dares is a dastard, and he who dares not is a coward.'"

The speech, from all that is said of it by friend and foe, must have been one of unusual power.

INDEMNITY.—Judge Turner, of the Circuit Court of Clarke county, Va., has granted an application from Griffith and other contractors restraining the clerk of that court from admitting to record a mortgage from the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company for \$250,000 on that road. The application for the injunction alleges that the Central Improvement Company holder of the claim [and] was the holder of \$1,000,000 of stock in the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, that the Central Improvement Company is insolvent, and was dissolved in 1874, that notwithstanding such dissolution its stock has been represented and voted in all the meetings of the stockholders of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, and being a majority of the stock, had controlled the action of all such meetings.

The effecting of this stock, was by the dissolution of the company transferred to its creditors, and therefore the attempt to vote by the company was illegal and void, and that it was by this means that the contract with Satterlee & Co. was made, which, being at such an expense as to render entirely valueless the stock, ought not to be allowed.

Tribute of Respect.—At a regular meeting of the Good Templars of Daniel's Band Lodge, on Tuesday evening last, in Alexandria county, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to withdraw from our fraternal order our beloved brother, Wm. B. Litch, a member and past officer of Ezeriah Lodge, I. O. G. T., at Falls Church, Va., therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of William B. Litch the Good Templars of Virginia have lost an able advocate, a strong friend, and valuable member.

Resolved, That the members of this lodge tender the members of Pioneer Lodge and the family of our deceased brother, their sincere sympathy in this, their sad loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our lodge, and that our worthy secretary be directed to transmit a copy of them to the bereaved family.

The highly esteemed wife of the late Philip Williams, esq., of Winchester, died in that town Wednesday after a short illness.

Several of the employees of the Baltimore Postoffice have been using Keller's R. M. Lotion with remarkable success, and I do not hesitate to recommend it in strong terms.

HEMORRHOIDS.—I suffered terribly. Had made arrangements with a prominent surgeon to operate. A friend advised me to try Gales Liniment and Pills. I did so, and to my unspeakable joy, got immediate relief, and am now cured.

MARRIED.
In this city, on April 2d, 1879, by Rev. Dr. Boyle, THOS. B. TRAVERS to Miss MARY V. LIBBY.

At Thornhill, Prince William county, Va., on Tuesday, April 1st, by Rev. Francis Page, HORACE A. HODGSON, of King George county, to GRACE A., daughter of John and Frances M. Tyler.

The regular monthly meeting of the Relief Hook and Ladder Company will be held to-night, at 7:30 o'clock.

LADIES' FINE FRENCH HAZEL BOOTS. In every style and quality. Now on exhibition at No. 25 WASHINGTON, 10 King street.